

The diagram illustrates a control system for a reciprocating compressor. A dashed box labeled 11 encloses the compressor's internal components: an AC power source, a capacitor C, a resistor R, a transistor TR1, and a ground connection. The transistor TR1 is controlled by a gate signal G. A current detecting unit 12 is connected to the resistor R to monitor current. A voltage detecting unit 14 is connected to the compressor's terminals 13 to monitor voltage. Both the current detecting unit 12 and the voltage detecting unit 14 provide input to a microcomputer 15. The microcomputer 15 also receives a stroke reference value as an external input and outputs a control signal G back to the transistor TR1.

The diagram shows an AC circuit. On the left, an AC source is represented by two terminals with a vertical double-headed arrow and the label 'AC'. A wire from the top terminal goes to the right, then down, then left to a junction. From this junction, the circuit splits into two parallel branches: the top branch contains a capacitor labeled 'C', and the bottom branch contains a PTC resistor labeled 'PTC'. These branches rejoin at another junction. From this junction, a wire goes up, then right, then down to a motor labeled 'M', which is represented by a circle with a vertical coil inside. The wire from the motor goes back to the bottom terminal of the AC source, completing the loop.

FIG. 3
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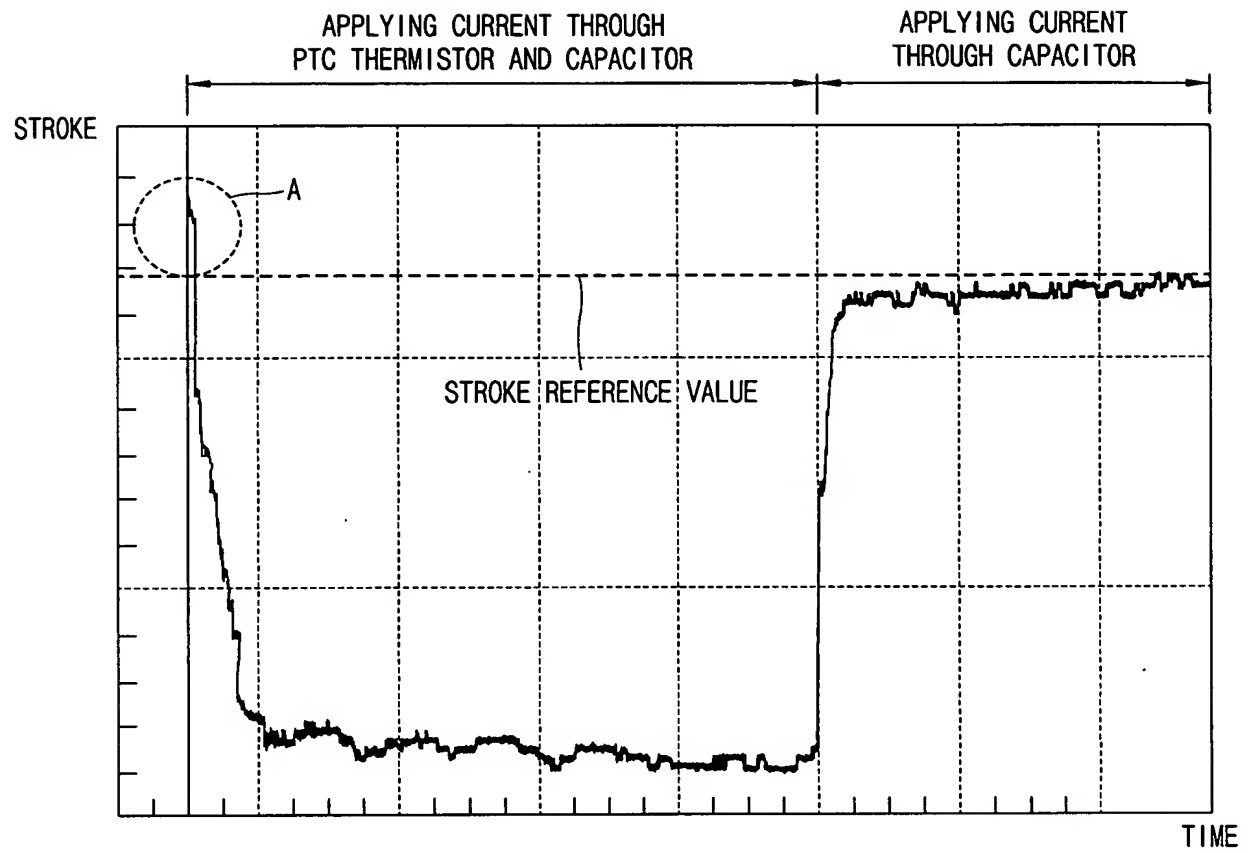


FIG. 4

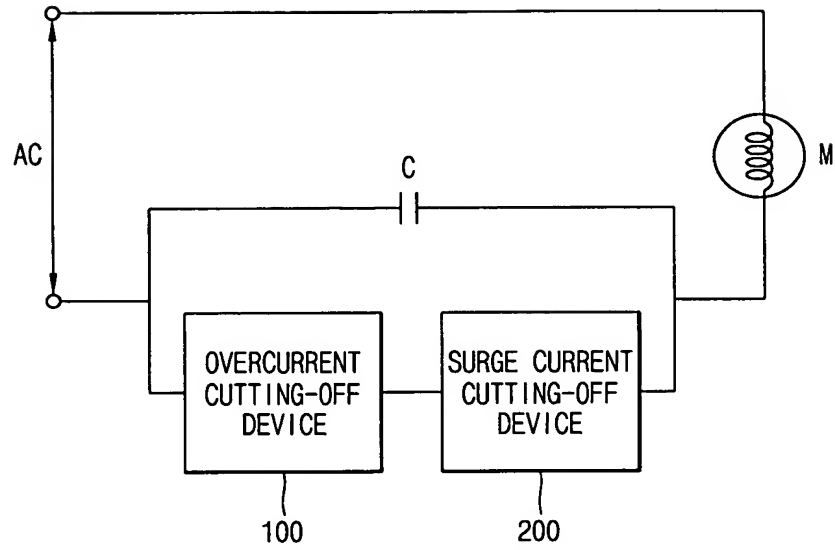


FIG. 5

